Arts & Languages	History & Humanities	Science
Baroque	Education in Athens	A-maize-ing corn
Cave paintings	Life in a medieval castle	Biofuels
Cinema: the seventh art	Napoleon Bonaparte	Cleaning up the oceans
Components of a comic book	Rise and fall of the Berlin Wall	How much water do you use a day?
Dance	Scribes in Ancient Egypt	How they communicate
Egyptian hieroglyphs	The *Belle Époque* and the Armed Peace	Hurricanes
From the stone to the Internet	The city of the gods	Nuclear contamination
How does a newsroom work?	The first universities	Petroleum
How to become cultured?	The Great Pyramid of Giza	Preventing droughts
National Library	The Macedonian Empire	Star maps
Renaissance Florence	The medieval table	The El Niño phenomenon
The cultural leap	Who are the major Greek gods and goddesses?	The legacy of an idea
		The origins of earthquakes
		The ozone layer
		The senses
		Uses of water

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#EXPLORING THE TOPIC

1 How much do you know about books? Look at the following book-related vocabulary and match the definitions with the appropriate words.

bookstore	collection	library
manuscript	periodical	restoration

a) Library
A building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for use or borrowing by the public or the members of an institution.

b) Bookstore
A shop where books are sold.

c) Periodical
A magazine or newspaper published at regular intervals.

d) Manuscript
A book, document, or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed. An author's handwritten or typed text that has not yet been published.

e) Collection
A group of accumulated items of a particular kind.

f) Restoration
The process of restoring a building, work of art, etc. to its original condition.

From <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/>. Accessed Apr. 15, 2017.

Set a time for students to complete the activity individually and then compare their answers in pairs. Correct orally and ask volunteers to share their answers with the group.

2 ***Discuss the following questions in small groups:***

a) Where you can find books? Make a list.
At home, in school, libraries, bookshops.

b) Have you ever visited a library? If so, describe your experience.

c) How are books organized...
- in a library?
- in a bookstore?
- in someone's house?

An avid reader is also called a ***bookworm****. One of the greatest bookworms in literature is Hermione Granger, a main character in the Harry Potter series. When faced with a dilemma, Hermione often says: "When in doubt, go to the library."*

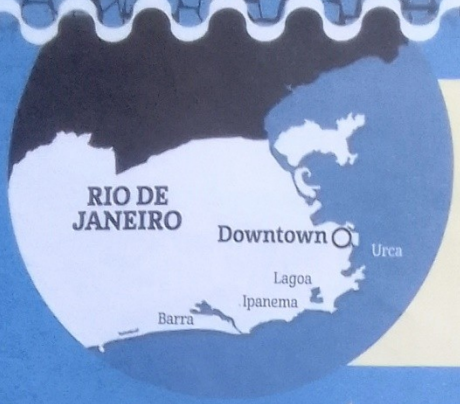
Pôster de Alfonso Cuarón, Harry Potter e o Prisioneiro de Azkaban. EUA, Reino Unido, 2004.

3 One of the most popular book classification systems in the world is the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). Used in over 135 countries, this system organizes works by field of study, and each category is classified by specific numbers. Classify the following books into the chart. Then, as a challenge, try to add one more example in each category.

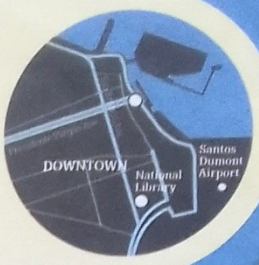
Ancient Greek (Carl A. P. Ruck)	*The Hunger Games* (Suzanne Collins)
Designing Sociable Robots (Cynthia Breazeal)	*The Republic* (Plato)

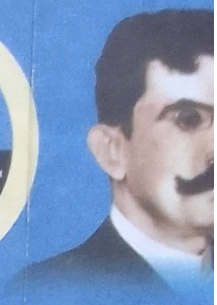
100 Philosophy and Psychology	400 Language	600 Technology	800 Literature
The Republic (Plato)	*Ancient Greek* (Carl A. P. Ruck)	*Designing Sociable Robots* (Cynthia Breazeal)	*The Hunger Games* (Suzanne Collins)

Challenge students to do **Activities 2** and **3** in pairs or small groups and monitor their discussion. Correct orally and invite volunteers to share their experiences with the class. If possible, present them with several books to be classified into the Dewey categories.



A legacy of the Portuguese Royal Family, the National Library of Brazil has a collection of about 9 million works. Its neoclassical building is one of the oldest in downtown Rio and, along with the Museu de Belas Artes and the Theatro Municipal, forms part of an amazing architectural and cultural complex. The Library represents knowledge in its purest form.





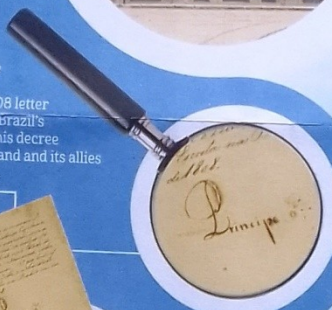
A smaller house

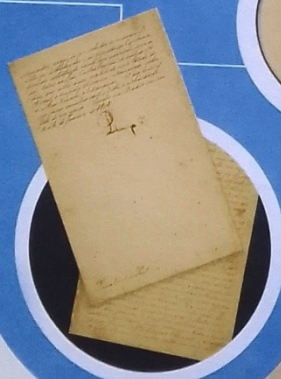
The collection of books, maps, coins, and other items was first placed in a room at the Ordem Terceira do Carmo Hospital. The Library was officially founded on October 29th, 1810, and was later moved to the building on Rua do Passeio where the UERJ Music School is now located.

It is the 7th largest national library in the world, and the largest in Latin America.

A letter from the Prince

The Library's many unique historical documents and manuscripts include an 1808 letter signed by João VI, opening Brazil's ports to friendly nations. This decree formalized trade with England and its allies through Brazilian seaports.





The current collection holds over

9 million works

The collection is large enough to give one volume each to every inhabitant of Rio de Janeiro, Niterói, São Gonçalo, and Duque de Caxias.

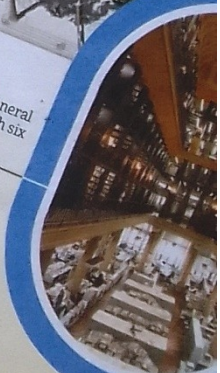
Among them, **3 million** are kept in the Storage of General Works, an enormous hall with six floors of bookshelves

Bust of the founder, João VI

In 1808, the original collection held **60,000** works

Iconography

Besides books, items like coins, stamps, artworks, blueprints, and maps – such as a rare map of Brazil from 1565 – comprise the library's collection. The Iconography sector oversees their safekeeping.

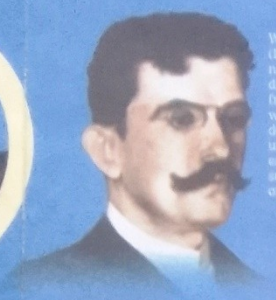


Its first books were part of the collection of the Royal Library of Portugal and were brought to Brazil with the entourage of the Royal Family. At the time, the Portuguese Court moved to Rio to escape from the troops of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Maracanã
www.maracana.com

Rio icons

National Library

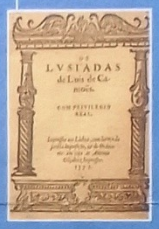


Writer **Raul Pompeia** (1863-1895), author of the novel *The Athenaeum*, was director of the Library from 1894 to 1895. Pompeia was intelligent and devoted to politics, but he unfortunately died at an early age: he committed suicide when he was only 32 years old.

Some works housed in the Library are priceless. The most valuable book is a Mazarin Bible, published in 1462.

The rare works sector, located on the third floor. To be considered a rare work, being old is not the only condition: an item might be a unique edition, or it might have belonged to a public figure, or it even might be signed by the author.

The Library's rare works include the first edition of *The Lusiads* (1572), by Camões.



...g them,
...illion
...in the Storage of General
...n enormous hall with six
...bookshelves

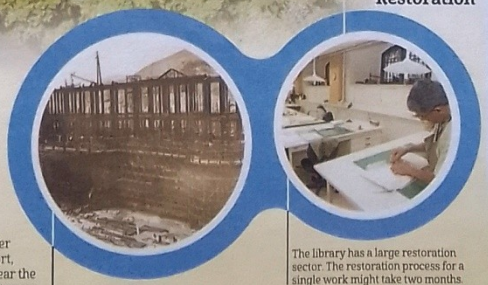
...habitant of

Besides books, items like coins, stamps, artworks, blueprints, and maps – such as a rare map of Brazil from 1565 – comprise the library's collection. The Iconography sector oversees their safekeeping.

Under construction

As the collection grew, a new building had to be built. The current facility, on Avenida Rio Branco, was built between 1906 and 1910. The building, designed to offer much more space and comfort, was inaugurated the same year the institution celebrated its centenary.

Restoration



The library has a large restoration sector. The restoration process for a single work might take two months.

© Agência O Dia

#GUIDED READING

2 Size

Due to its size and importance, the National Library is among the world's top ten libraries, according to Unesco. Brazil's other well-known libraries include Mário de Andrade, the most important public library in São Paulo, and the Royal Portuguese Reading Room in Rio de Janeiro, whose collection features over 300,000 works.

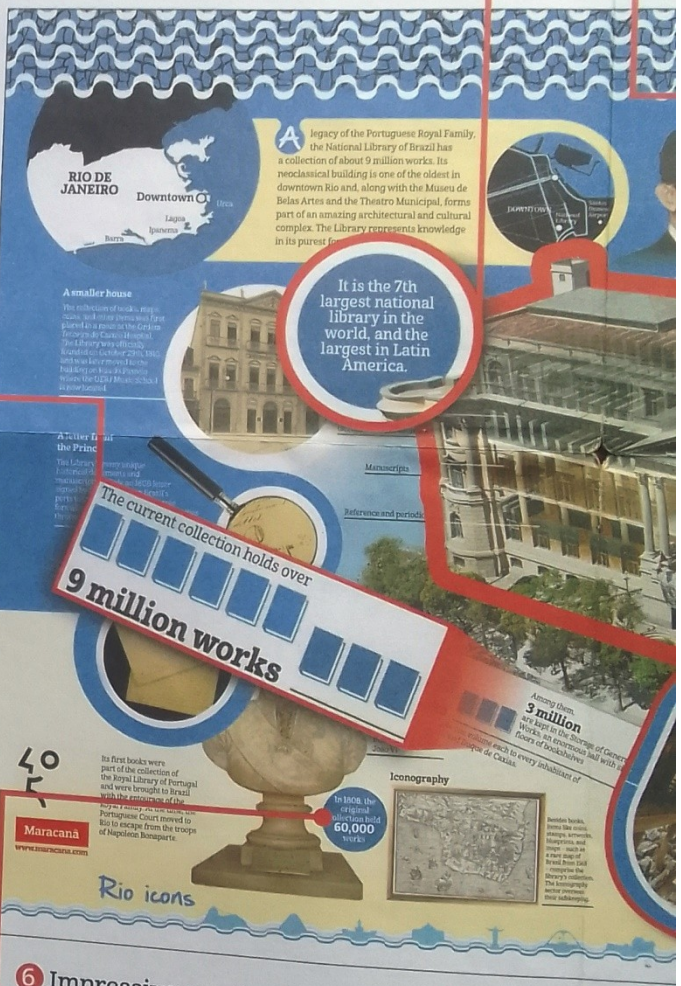
2. Ask students to research the Internet for famous libraries in other countries, such as the British Library in England, the Washington Library in the United States, and the François Mitterrand National Library in France. Some of them can be visited virtually as well.

3 Maps

Information about spatial location is usually given in maps, which are very efficient graphic representations thanks to their visual impact and their objectivity in presenting geographic relations. In this infographic, there are two maps very close to each other. These location maps differ in some details.

- Can you notice the differences?
- In your opinion, what is the reason behind this distinction?

3. Students are expected to easily recognize the map on the left of the infographic, as it is an example of a common geographical location map, usually found in books, magazines, and on the Internet. The map on the right is an enlargement of a detail of the first map. It looks like a sketch or a map usually found in GPS (Global Positioning System) devices and phone apps. This map not only has more visual impact, but also pinpoints the location of the library in downtown Rio, as it shows the airport and two important streets in the city, which are used as landmarks by visitors.


RIO DE JANEIRO
Downtown
Urca
Lagoa
Ipanema
Barra
A legacy of the Portuguese Royal Family, the National Library of Brazil has a collection of about 9 million works. Its neoclassical building is one of the oldest in downtown Rio and, along with the Museu de Belas Artes and the Theatro Municipal, forms part of an amazing architectural and cultural complex. The Library represents knowledge in its purest
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Manuscripts
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Portuguese Court moved to Rio to escape from the troops of Napoleon Bonaparte.
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works
Iconography
Maracanã
www.maracana.com
Rio icons

4 Pictograms

In infographics, figurative pictures called pictograms are used to represent objects or ideas. Together with statistical data, captions, and legends, pictograms can be part of graphs that link statistical information to the images they represent. This can be used to expand comprehension and emphasize the importance of the information in question.

- In this case, which kind of information do the pictograms and statistical data represent?

4. Students are expected to note that the pictograms represent nine million books. The "step" that divides them into two blocks, one with six items and the other with three, highlights that some of these books are kept in a specific sector, illustrated by the image. Use the caption under the graph to highlight the numbers for the National Library, emphasizing the comparison between the number of works and the number of inhabitants in several cities in the state of Rio de Janeiro, as well as the number of floors for the General Collection.

5 The magnifying glass: focusing on details

The National Library holds several important documents in its collection, such as the letter that formalizes the opening of the ports to nations that were allied to the Portuguese Empire. The signature of the prince was highlighted in the infographic as if seen through a magnifying glass.

- What other important documents are highlighted in the infographic?

6 Impressive numbers

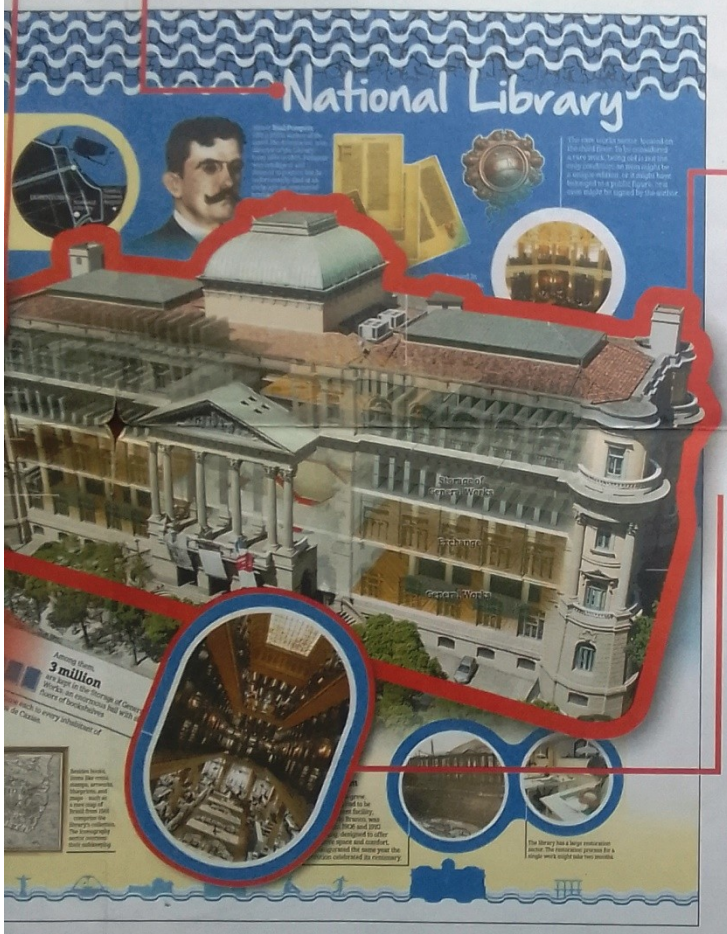
When we compare the size of the original collection with the graph with the pictograms, it is easy to see that the number of works housed in the National Library has greatly increased over the years. We can also imagine that the collection's initial number of 60,000 items was already a large figure at the beginning of the 19th century.

10. Students are expected to link the wavy design to actual ocean waves, connecting them not only to Copacabana but to all of Rio's beaches, as it acts as a symbol of the city. Explain that this wavy pattern in the pavement is known in Portugal as "Wide sea," and represents the meeting of the Tagus River with the Atlantic Ocean. There are similar pavement designs in other parts of Brazil, such as São Sebastião square in Manaus, which predates the Copacabana promenade and represents the meeting of the Negro and Solimões rivers.

1 The title

Look at the title of the infographic. It was designed to sit in harmony with the graphic element that evokes the famous Copacabana promenade. To help call attention to the subject in question, the title is concise, clear and direct. Without looking at any other elements of the infographic, answer the following questions:

- Do you know what the word "library" means?
- What do you know about the National Library of Brazil?



10 A symbolic graphic element

The black and white promenade next to Copacabana beach is one of the most iconic symbols of Rio de Janeiro. Stretching a little over four kilometers, it was built along the waterfront around 1904, and was inspired by the paving design of Rossio Square in Lisbon. In the 1970s, under the supervision of renowned Brazilian artist Burle Marx, the promenade went through a renewal process that reinforced its symbolism.

- In your opinion, what do the shapes designed in the pavement represent?

9 Central image

The infographic shows the National Library building as its central image, portrayed in a three-dimensional view. To display the interior of the building, a transparency effect was used by the artist. This strategy, combined with the captions, allows readers to identify the different sectors and link them to the physical distribution of the collection.

9. After students share their experiences and opinions, explain that even though a huge number of books has been digitalized and the access to digital and virtual libraries is increasing, some Brazilian cities hardly have any paper books in circulation and no libraries to speak of. Talk to students about how paper books and digital books are both available to the public, and ask their opinions about their coexistence.

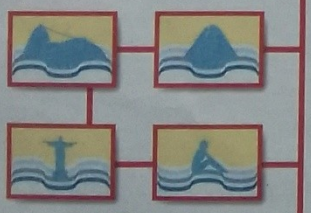
8 Visiting

The National Library receives a vast number of visitors each year. In 2014, for example, over 100,000 people visited the building.

- Do you often visit libraries (at school, in your neighborhood or somewhere else in the city)?
- After the emergence of personal computers, there were predictions about the end of the paper book, which was supposed to lose favor among readers. In your opinion, can digital books replace paper books?

Suggested activity

Part of the National Library collection has been digitalized and is available at <www.bn.gov.br/en/explore/heritage/bndigital> (Accessed Apr. 13, 2017). If you have access to a computer lab, ask students to visit this website under your guidance. Organize the class in groups and divide the sectors among them (cartography, iconography, manuscripts, music and sound archives, general collection, rare works, serialized publications, reference), asking them to compare this virtual experience to a live visit. This is a great opportunity to assess the students' performance with technological resources and give them an interesting experience, as they are naturally skilled with this type of media. It is also a good time to talk about the role this type of tool plays nowadays, thanks to the expansion of distance education, for example.



7 Icons

In the right-hand corner at the bottom of the infographic there is a logo that reads "Rio icons." This was the name for a series of infographics published by *O Dia* newspaper between January and April of 2015 as a tribute to major landmarks in Rio de Janeiro. At the time, the city was celebrating its 450th anniversary.

- Why is Rio de Janeiro known as "Wonderful City?"
- With your teacher's help, try to identify the landmark that each icon represents.

7. The origin of the term "Wonderful City" (*Cidade Maravilhosa*) is controversial. Author Coelho Neto, from Maranhão, is said by some to have coined it between 1908 and 1928, but others credit it to French poet Jane Catulle-Mendes, in 1911. The nickname became popular when the Carnival song "Cidade Maravilhosa" was entered in a contest in 1935. This song is still considered the unofficial anthem of the city. In any case, this epithet emphasizes the natural beauty of Rio de Janeiro, whose beaches, forests and lakes are extremely popular among locals and tourists alike. Help students identify the landmarks represented by the icons: Sugarloaf cable car, Metropolitan Cathedral, Ilha Fiscal, Municipal Theatre, Christ the Redeemer, Sambódromo, Planetarium, Quinta da Boa Vista, Copacabana Beach, Maracanã Stadium, National Library, and Arcos da Lapa. If there is time and interest, you might visit the *O Dia* blog to show students the remaining infographics in the series. From <http://blogs.odia.ig.com.br/ rio-450-anos/icones-do-rio>. Accessed Apr. 11, 2017.

#POST READING

1 The National Library has a very impressive history, which mirrors the history of Brazil itself. Can you order the events listed below without referring to infographic? As an additional challenge, write the year when each event took place.

a) (4) Raul Pompeia is named director of the National Library. 1884

b) (7) The National Library receives over 100,000 visitors in a single year. 2014

c) (3) The National Library is officially founded. 1810

d) (2) João VI signs the letter of the opening of Brazil's ports to friendly nations. 1808

e) (5) The Copacabana promenade is built. 1904

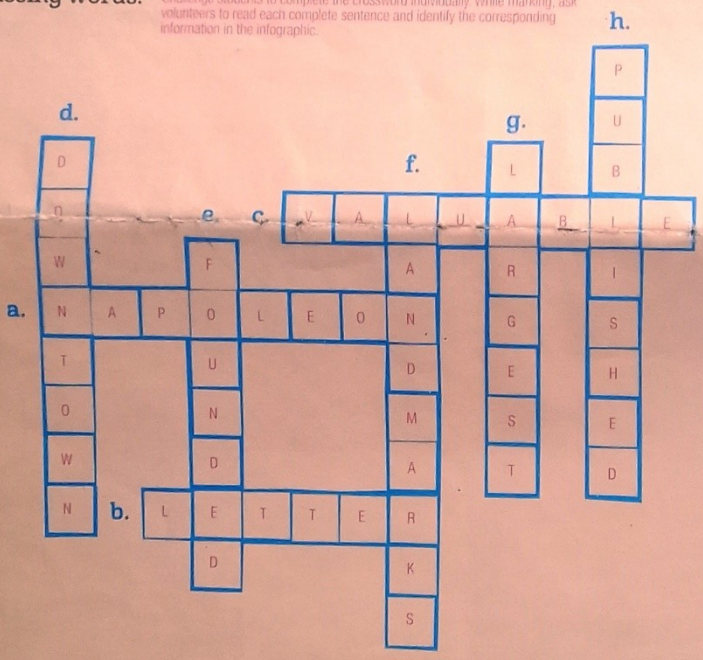
f) (1) The Portuguese Court moves to Brazil and brings 60,000 items from the Royal Library. 1808

g) (6) The National Library's current building is completed. 1910

Set a time limit for students to do **Activity 1** in pairs. Afterward, correct it orally and invite volunteers to support their answers with wording from the infographic.

2 Are you ready for the final challenge? To review what you learned in the infographic, read the clues and fill in the crossword puzzle with the missing words.

Challenge students to complete the crossword individually. While marking, ask volunteers to read each complete sentence and identify the corresponding information in the infographic.



a) The Royal Family left Portugal to escape from Napoleon 's troops.

b) The infographic presents the image of a letter signed by João VI.

c) The most valuable book in the National Library is a copy of the Mazarin Bible.

d) The National Library's current building is located in downtown Rio.

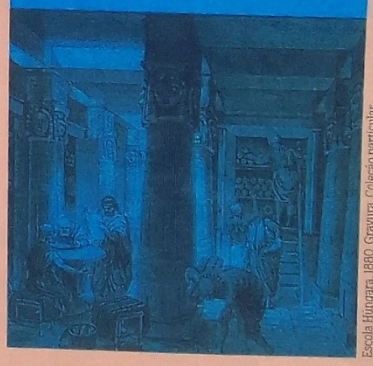
e) The Library was founded in 1810.

f) The National Library and the Copacabana promenade are both landmarks of Rio de Janeiro.

g) The National Library is the largest national library in Latin America.

h) The first edition of *The Lusiads* was published in 1572.

One of the most famous libraries of all time is the ***Library of Alexandria****, founded in Ancient Egypt. Shrouded in myth and mystery, it is supposed to have been the greatest library of the Ancient World, with over half a million documents from Assyria, Greece, Persia, Egypt, India, and many other countries. Legend says it burned to the ground over 2,000 years ago, and many of its unique books were lost forever.*



Escola Hungara. 1880. Gravura. Coleção particular. Foto: Bridgeman Images/Glow Images <www.bridgemanimages.com>

Learner log

#RESEARCH TIME

What role do you think libraries have today, considering how much information we can find online? Some people believe a library is just an outdated storage facility for books, but others see the many different ways it can benefit the community. Read some opinions on the subject:

Public libraries are an essential part of a democracy," says librarian Mary Graf. "Funded by the community, they exist to provide equal access to information and enrichment to everyone in the community, regardless of age, income, education, or social status."

From <www.parent.co/the-importance-of-libraries-in-our-digital-world/>. Accessed Apr. 17, 2017.

Libraries everywhere are under threat. After all, who needs a library today, when it is possible, without even getting out of bed, to find and read almost any book or article that has ever been published? [...]

From <www.forbes.com/sites/stevedenning/2015/04/28/do-we-need-libraries/#689e6c886cd7>. Accessed Apr. 17, 2017.

The number of young people in the UK using libraries has increased over the last five years, according to new research. [...] People aged 15-24 in England were the most likely age group to use libraries. But the data didn't show what they were using them for – so it could be for the computers and free internet.

From <www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-39526612>. Accessed Apr. 17, 2017.

In addition to promoting literacy and equitable education for all, libraries provide crucial community resources like access to academic databases, ESL classes, and computer classes for all ages. Librarians also serve as your local experts for the questions a Google search couldn't answer. In the era of fake news and digital surveillance, libraries both provide media literacy and data privacy. [...]

From <www.teenvogue.com/story/support-public-library-trump-budget>. Accessed Apr. 17, 2017.

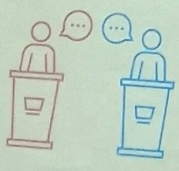
To have your own informed opinion on the subject, it is essential to find out more about the context of libraries in your area. Choose a library nearby and look for information to answer the following questions:

- Where is the library? Is it easily accessible?
- Do you need to have a membership to visit the library and/or borrow items? If so, how can you become a member?
- How large and varied is the library collection?
- What resources does it offer?
- Does the library organize events for the community? If so, list some examples.

Read the instructions with the class and check for comprehension. Adjust the research proposal according to the context of libraries in your area: if there is only one library available, divide questions among pairs or groups of students; if there are several libraries, list them with the class and let each pair or group of students choose one. Encourage them to do part of the research in person or by phone, if possible, so they can talk to the people who actually work at the library and might have more information to offer than what is available on the library website. In the next class, get them to share their results with their classmates.

#IT'S YOUR TURN

Now that you know more about nearby libraries, let's discuss how useful they actually are. This means it's time for... a debate! Your class is going to be divided into two teams, one for and one against the maintenance of public libraries.



Teams must make their arguments together, listing pros and cons based on the information you have collected. Each group may choose one or two captains to present the arguments, but everyone should actively help prepare the team's reasoning. On debate day your teacher will be the moderator, and the discussion can follow the structure below.

- Opening statement of each team (main idea).
- Detailed arguments of each team.
- Rebuttal: one team replies to the arguments of the other team.
- Closing statement of each team (reinforcing main idea).

Project schedule

Who

To organize the two debate groups, students can be invited to choose their own side or they may draw teams from a bag. Allot one or two classes for teams to brainstorm. Monitor discussion and assess student participation. Help students organize their information into clear arguments and pick their team captains. On debate day, go over the debate structure, adjusting the presented suggestion to meet your needs. There are several online resources and lesson plans about classroom debates.

What

Including a collection of curated links available at <www.educationworld.com/a_lesson/lesson/lesson304b.shtml> and a detailed how to at <www.learnnc.org/lp/pages/636> (Accessed Apr. 16, 2017).

Assessment: a statement of purpose or objective may be presented to students to make them aware of the evaluation process or even as a tool for peer and self-assessment. Differentiate each debate section by how it meets the objective, and assess students' performance

When

regarding clarity of language, argument organization, and use of facts. Students may also be invited to vote on the winning argument.